(XLIst YEAR.) THE (No. 2033.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, MAY 18, 1786.

VIENNA, *December* 17.

IT is reported that the deputies of the Auſtrian Netherlands have repreſented to our ſovereign the uneaſineſs of the inhabitants of their province, on the report of their being exchanged for Bavaria, and begging to be aſſured of the truth of the report, if true. The emperor, it is ſaid, returned for anſwer, that he was fully ſenſible of the eſteem they bore his perſon, and that they might be aſſured that exchange would never take place. —But what ſeems to contradict this report is, that letters from Vienna ſpeak of an augmentation of the troops, and confirm the order which was given them, to be in readineſs to march on the ſhorteſt notice.

ALGIERS, *December* 14.

His excellency count d'Eſpilly, returned here from Madrid on the 7th of October laſt. So impatient was the dey to ſee that ambaſſador, even before he could go to his lady, living at the villa of the French conſul, that he went directly to court. He had, it is ſaid, in command from his moſt catholic majeſty, to notify to the dey, that all the propoſals and offers made by Don Joſeph de Maſſerado, in the laſt negotiation, originated entirely with that miniſter, and that his ſaid majeſty diſowned them *in toto*. His excellency complained bitterly to the dey, that the rovers had been permitted to put to ſea before his return; but the prince deſired him to be in no manner concerned about it, as he had threatened all the reis in general, and each of them ſeparately, before their departure, that he would cauſe to be ſtrangled the firſt who ſhould dare to offer any inſult to the Spaniſh flag, or along the coaſt of that kingdom. The fact proved the aſſertion; all the privateers that had weighed anchor on the 3d of October laſt being ſince returned, without having given to Spain the leaſt ground of complaint againſt them. A ſingle brig from Catalonia, having been deſerted by its crew, who were in doubt whether the truce was not expired, was brought in here, and inſtantly delivered to the count. The above brig was richly laden, and bound from the Indies. The dey has pledged his word to his excellency that none of the rovers ſhould be ſuffered to put to ſea till the beginning of April. He has alſo given up to the Spaniſh ambaſſador ſeven privateers, that had been ſent here by the bey of Maſcara, having been found ſtraggling near Oran, out of the preſcribed limits.

WARSAW, *December* 20.

By letters from Conſtantinople it appears, that the Turkiſh navy will conſiſt of 70 men of war, divided into two ſquadrons, the one to be ſtationed in the Black Seas, the other in the White Sea and Archipelago.

FLORENCE, *January* 4.

Since the arrival of the Venetian xebec Cupid, which contained diſpatches from the chevalier Emo for the republic, a report has been in circulation that the dey of Tunis had accepted, and even ſubſcribed to the conditions of peace propoſed by the commander of the Venetian ſquadrons; but ſo far is that report from truth, it is poſitively affirmed that the ſenate has given freſh orders for continuing the bombardment of Gouletta, which is a proof that no arrangement has taken place by the two powers.

HAGUE, *January* 25.

We hear that the king of Sweden has written to their high mightineſſes a letter, in which he declares, that out of a conſideration of the friendſhip and good underſtanding which has ever reigned between the republic of the United Provinces and Sweden, and of the alliances formed between their high mightineſſes and his predeceſſors, he is willing to give a freſh proof of his good will, by renewing an alliance with the republic; and that he expects a ſpeedy anſwer to this intimation, that he may proceed to conclude the buſineſs.

CASSEL, *January* 26.

The new landgrave continues to give his ſubjects an example of uncommon diſintereſtedneſs, and to order all the neceſſary diſpoſitions for procuring the advantage and welfare of the people, of whom he is become the father; his ſerene highneſs has not only generouſly refuſed the uſual free gift, which was offered to him by the ſtates of the country, but that prince has graciouſly declared to the ſaid ſtates, that he refuſed this gift, becauſe, inſtead of being deſirous of increaſing the expences of his ſubjects, he, on the contrary, intends to diminiſh them.

LONDON, *January* 11.

A letter from the Hague, dated the 24th ult. has the following article:—"The ſtates being perfectly convinced, that they have no cauſe of apprehenſion from foreign powers, and that the guarantee of France gives ſufficient ſecurity to their reſpective poſſeſſions, have determined to make a more conſiderable reduction in the military than was hitherto expected. The 8000 light troops newly raiſed, will be reduced to a ſingle corps of 200 men, under a provincial denomination. It is even ſaid, that they will be totally diſbanded; but that queſtion is not yet decided. It is alſo intended to reduce the 20 laſt raiſed regiments, in the proportion of fifteen men from each company. Hence it appears that there can be no cauſe to apprehend danger on the part of the king of Pruſſia; and indeed, in the preſent conjunction of affairs, a fear of that kind muſt at once be chimerical."

Jan. 18. The intrepidity of the unfortunate captain Pierce, though often mentioned, has not received all the commendations to which he is entitled. His concern for his children and friends ſeemed totally to abſorb every conſideration of himſelf, and he was moſt anxiouſly active to keep them compoſed, by exciting hope, though conſcious that every moment might produce their lamentable fate. The ladies were confined to the cabin, and the captain from time to time deſcended from the deck to cheer them with favourable intelligence, and at laſt when every idea of ſafety was entirely and univerſally relinquiſhed, he returned to them with a ſmiling countenance, obſerving as he went, that the laſt moment ſhould only be dreadful to himſelf.

Extract of a letter from Chriſt-Church, January 12, 1786.

"Every day brings in freſh intelligence of dead bodies being caſt on ſhore on the Weſt-Beach, from the wreck of the unfortunate Halſewell Indiaman. There were two buried here yeſterday, and two more are to be buried this day, and I heard laſt night four or five dead bodies were lying on the beach. The whole ſhore from Chriſt-Church Head to Poole is ſtrewed with wrecks. For the honour of humanity, I ſhould wiſh to conceal the treatment which theſe dead bodies meet with from the ſavage ſhore-walkers: they are generally ſtripped naked, and left without any diſcriminating mark, except of ſex only. The gentlemen of the neighbourhood have, much to their humanity, done all in their power to reſcue the unfortunate ſufferers from the rapacity of theſe wretches, which it is hardly poſſible to prevent.

"The body of the unfortunate captain Pierce has been found at Chriſt-Church, near twenty miles from Purbeck, where ſome part of the wreck hath alſo been floated aſhore."

Jan. 23. On account of the very rapid increaſe in the demand for ſhipping for the Eaſt-India company's ſervice, orders have been given for laying the keels of eleven ſhips from 760 to 900 tons burthen, at different dock-yards on the river as ſoon as poſſible.

Extract of a letter from Naples, January 6.

"This morning arrived in the bay, and directly came to mooring before the city, his Britannic majeſty's ſhip Andromache, captain O'Haro, of thirty-two guns, having on board the duke of Cumberland brother to the king, and his ſuite, who are come to ſpend a few days here, and from thence proceed to Venice. The king has aſſigned apartments in the palace for their recepton."

Extract of a letter from Dumblane, December 29.

"On Saturday night laſt a wager of ſome value was decided by a very curious mode of competition: One Dangle, a purblind bruſh-maker, eat tripe againſt a bull-dog, quantity within time, and beat him by two pounds in fifteen minutes, notwithſtanding all the jockeyiſm practiſed againſt him by his opponents. The quantity of tripe allotted for this occaſion was twelve pounds, which was divided between the competitors ſhare and ſhare alike; and though it was contrived to throw all the fat into Dangle's diſh, in order to clog his appetite, and a large piece of old leather breeches was haſhed into his meſs, with a view to interrupt his maſtication, yet he accompliſhed his taſk in two thirds of the time given, and munched bread and cheeſe for the remainder, to keep his antagoniſt in countenance. And on Sunday night the ſame man undertook, for another wager, to drink twelve quarts of ale at ſix draughts, within four hours, but performed it in three, with the addition of a live mouſe, which a miſchievous wag threw into his laſt flaggon."

Jan. 30. They write from Antwerp, "that an American veſſel, bound from Virginia to Leith, loaded with tobacco, was put in there in great diſtreſs, having in a ſtorm of wind, loſt her bowſprit and part of her rudder, and ſtaved a plank, by which ſhe took in a great deal of water, and they were obliged to unload her, to ſtop the leak. She had been drove about for ſeveral days before ſhe could make that port."

Feb. 2. We learn from Warſaw, that brigadier Apraxim, at the head of 600 dragoons of the regiment he commands attacked upwards of 3000 Tartars, who, by their rapid march had already paſſed through Cuban, and were marching to the Ruſſian colonies; he defeated them, and a great number were killed, the reſt fled, and finding themſelves purſued by the victor, they left ſome priſoners and cattle behind them. Colonel Nagle, at the head of 2000 foot and ſome horſe beyond the Tereck, vanquiſhed the falſe prophet at the head of between 7 and 8000 men, who fought on foot, rolling before them ſome machines, which were proof againſt the bullets; the bayonets and the bravery of the Ruſſian grenadiers overcome every obſtacle. They made a great ſlaughter of the rebels, and the prophet wounded, fled to the mountains. Tranquility is now reſtored. Theſe rebel nations have implored the clemency of the empreſs, which will no doubt be extended to thoſe diſturbers of the peace of her empire.

Extract of a letter from Paris, February 4.

"A Baſhaw of three tails is juſt arrived here, on a public commiſſion from the Sublime Porte: he came in the Plutone frigate to Marſeilles, and from thence by land hither. Some difficulty is likely to take place with reſpect to his reception, as he has demanded to be received in rank before the ambaſſadors of all the Chriſtian powers."

Feb. 4. The unfortunate captain Pierce, who periſhed in the Halſewell on the 6th ult. on the rocks of Purbeck, had a great taſte for the polite arts. He was the means of making the fortune of Zoffany, the painter, by taking and recommending him in India. In this unfortunate voyage, he took a very good band of muſic with him, and a ſon of Mr. Miller's, organiſt of Doncaſter, to ſuperintend them, and to accompany his daughters at their piano forte; but not one of the whole number were ſaved from the devouring waves.——So pathetic a tale deſerves every memorial of human ſorrow!

Extract of a letter from Vienna, January 16.

"The emperor has publiſhed an ordinance in Gallacia, ſetting forth, that as it is neceſſary that the particular governments of all the countries under his dominion ſhould uſe the ſame language, it is his majeſty's pleaſure that in the provinces of Gallacia and Ludomiria, all diſpatches relative to the government of the country, &c. and all trials in the courts of judicature ſhall be in future carried on in the German language; but in order that the magiſtrates and others employed in the ſaid courts may have time to be fully inſtructed in ſpeaking and writing that language, the above ordinance ſhall not take place in courts of judicature for three years.

"The emperor has prepared a grand entertainment at Sconbrun to celebrate the arrival of their royal highneſſes the governors of the Auſtrian Low Countries; their royal highneſſes will ſtay here about three months, and will then, it is ſaid, go to Dreſden to conſolidate the union which reigns between the houſes of Auſtria and Saxony, by the marriage of prince Clement with the archduchеſs of Tuſcany.

"It is reported that the king of Spain has acceded to the Germanic League.

"In order to re-eſtabliſh the proportion between the French Louis, and imperial gold coin (which has been broke through by recoinage in France) his imperial majeſty has reſolved to increaſe the value of ſpecie, by which his majeſty will gain ſeveral millions. The ducat is to be increaſed ten kreutzers, ſo that thoſe of Kremnitz will be worth four florins and thirty-two kreutzers, thoſe of the empire and Saltzbourg, four florins and thirty kreutzers, and thoſe of Holland, four florins and twenty-eight kreutzers.

"It is thought that the new regulations in Hungary and Auſtrian Lombardy will take place in May next."

Feb. 9. The foreign mails of Saturday all agree, that the prince of Orange's affairs with the government of the ſtates general, relative to the government of the Hague, is far from being ſettled, or is there any probability of his returning thither to hold his reſidence, as the Orange palace is ſhut up. It

only remains to be ſeen what ſteps will be taken when, on the next meeting of the ſtates, which is fixed for the 23d inſtant, the ſtadtholder's preſence is wanting to regiſter the ſtate edict, which have always been confirmed in that manner. The baron Thulymer, envoy from his Pruſſian majeſty, remains at the Hague, and has daily meetings with the other foreign envoys reſident there.

The king of Pruſſia is determined to ſee the ſtadtholder reinſtated in his hereditary rights. His laſt remonſtrance to the ſtates ſpeaks his mind in the moſt ſpirited terms. Their high mightineſſes have applied to the cabinet of Verſailles for advice, or more properly for orders, upon the ſubject. What will be the reſult is hard to ſay. If France ſubmits to have the ſtadtholder reinſtated in his authority, they run the riſk of all their ſchemes and deep laid plots being defeated. If they inſtigate the Dutch to return another evaſive ſneering anſwer to the king of Pruſſia, the thing next to be expected is a Pruſſian army of thirty thouſand men from Weſtphalia darting upon Frieſland and Guilderland, without any poſſibility of reſiſtance. France, ſecretly leagued with the emperor, will immediately fall upon the king of Pruſſia, and cut out as much employment for him as ſhe can, which the emperor will leave no ſtone unturned to promote and abet as much as poſſible, in order to have the attention of Pruſſia diverted from his Bavarian and other ſchemes; all which the mighty Joſeph is very ſenſible are no more than a bubble, while Frederick keeps the watch. The king of Pruſſia on the other hand, is equally ſenſible of the execution of thoſe ſchemes being only deferred till the hour of death, and will therefore not heſitate a moment to enter at once into a full and ample ſettlement of the whole buſineſs himſelf, rather than leave it to the leſs experienced hand of his ſucceſſor. Will Great-Britain be an idle ſpectator? She cannot. A general war will be inevitable. And what are the primitive ſtamina of all this miſchief? The French faction in Holland. And whence the influence of that French faction? Oh Britain bluſh, for thy ways are ſimple!!!

Extract of a letter from the Hague, dated January 22.

"There was abundant reaſon to induce the States to write to the ſtadtholder againſt the appointment of a ſucceſſor to the vacant poſt of commander of the Swiſs guards. The intention it to aboliſh that corps, as contributing merely to the oſtentation of the houſe of Orange, without being attended with the ſmalleſt utility. A propoſition to this effect was made the day before yeſterday, in the provincial aſſembly: but though no reſolution paſſed thereon, it is ſuppoſed it will ſpeedily receive unanimous concurrence. The two companies of body guards, will alſo be ſubjected to a total reform, or a conſiderable reduction. The object of theſe meaſures is to diminiſh, and by inſenſible degrees to extinguiſh in the minds of the public, the too ſtrong impreſſion of the exterior ſplendour of the prince; that pompous diſplay of power and the ſovereignty belongs excluſively to the ſtates general and the ſtates of Holland, within the province, and not to the prince ſtadtholder, who is but ſecond to them in rank.

"Such is the language at preſent held forth on the propoſed humiliation of the houſe of Orange. In purſuance of this project, the hotel of prince Maurice, purchaſed by the ſtates general, will be appointed the reſidence of the weekly preſident: a coach and ſix, purchaſed and ſupported at the public expence, will convey him to and from the aſſembly of the ſtates, in martial pomp: and in ſhort, to gain entire poſſeſſion of the multitude, proviſions will be diſtributed to the poor of the Hague, at the kitchen door of the hotel, as was cuſtomary at the time of the ſtadtholder's kinſman. All theſe means which may be repreſented as frivolous and puerile by a certain claſs of people, are evidently calculated to ſtrike forcibly upon the minds of the public, and inſure ſucceſs to the deſign of reducing the influence of the ſtadtholder. The prince ſeems not inclined to return hither, and notwithſtanding what is ſaid in ſome of the public prints, there is no appearance that the family of Orange will again reſide in this capital, until the command of the garriſon of the Hague ſhall be reſtored to its ancient and conſtitutional poſſeſſors."

Feb. 13. Britain may now congratulate herſelf upon the proſperity and happineſs ſhe enjoys. She has the pleaſing proſpect of being ſoon able to liquidate a part of the national debt. Her commerce flouriſhes; and her affairs in India ſeem to be in a much more proſperous train than fame has held them out to be. Add to this, that the factious party which ſo warmly oppoſed the meaſures of government, is now greatly weakened; and every thing indicates the countenance of the bleſſings of peace all over Europe, and the ſpeedy diſpatch of public buſineſs.

Extract of a letter from Ghent, January 17.

"The emperor has, in the moſt expreſs terms, declared his intention to render his territories more compact, ſo that he may, as it were, ſee them all at a glance; and this is the chief reaſon of the different changes that are ſo much talked of.—The archduchess, his ſiſter, is arrived at Vienna, and Hungary has been talked of as the place of her reſidence in lieu of Bruſſels; ſhe is ſaid to prefer the dukedom of Milan; but that is pre-occupied, and there is an idea ſpreading, that the grand duke of Tuſcany is to take up his reſidence as governor of Ghent."

Extract of a letter from Berlin, January 16.

"The convocation of the powers who have confederated to preſerve inviolate the conſtitution of the Germanic body is not yet finiſhed; the envoys from Hanover, Dreſden, &c. meet ſtill daily. If the emperor proceeds in his intention to exchange the Auſtrian Flanders for Bavaria, a war cannot be avoided.——The troops of the confederacy amount to upwards of 200,000 men, independent of auxilliaries that may be had from allied powers."

Feb. 14. A letter lately received from Tunis contains the following particulars:

"The Venetian ſquadron have at laſt left our coaſt. Previous to their departure, the admiral renewed the fire from its batteries, without doing us the ſmalleſt damage. We have ſince learned that part of the ſquadron ſailed for Malta, the other for Trapany. In conſequence of the power granted by the Venetian ſenate to their admiral, chevalier Emo, we have reaſon to flatter ourſelves that an end will ſoon be put to all hoſtilities; the more ſo, as his excellency is very deſirous of bringing about a ſpeedy and laſting accommodation of differences between the republic and the regency."

On the 9th of January the emperor publiſhed a new edict, prohibiting all games of chance, by which he not only confirms his former decrees on that ſubject, but adds a penalty of 300 ducats for every one who is convicted of gaming, either in public or private; and the like ſum for every poſſeſſor of the houſe where it is practiſed; one third to the officer who apprehends the culprit, and the remainder to the informer, whoſe name ſhall be kept ſecret; and if any of the gameſters ſhall inform, beſides the reward they ſhall be exempted from all puniſhment.

The dean of Glouceſter, whoſe writings upon trade and commerce, and the political intereſts of Great-Britain, are allowed to have much merit, in a plan which he propoſes that a ſeparation ſhould take place between them and the American ſtates, and that their freedom and independence ſhould be guaranteed againſt all foreign invaders whatever; and predicted, that if ſuch a plan did not take place, the Americans would neceſſarily effect it themſelves, to the manifeſt injury of England; but he afterwards tells us, that a complete union and incorporation with Ireland (however improbable or unpopular it might appear) would take place before the expiration of half a century. However fortunate he might have been in the former part of his conjectures, it is ſincerely to be hoped that he has not been entirely erroneous in the latter.

Extract of a letter from Tunis.

"We have been on the point of being plunged into freſh broils, an inſult offered to the Ruſſian flag, was like to have interrupted the good harmony ſubſiſting between us and the empire. Luckily, however, the misfortune was prevented in good time. The circumſtance was as follows: A Ruſſian merchant ſhip, bound from the Levant, with a cargo of corn and grain from Marſeilles, having been forced by diſtreſs of weather to come to an anchor at Galipoli, the commander in chief along that coaſt, being unacquainted with the Ruſſian colours, ordered the ſhip to ſtrike and bring to. The captain ſent one of his officers in the long boat to ſhore, in order to preſent the firman of the Sublime Porte. The officer was arreſted on his landing without any further formality. The Ruſſian captain, thus deprived of his paſſport, made inſtantly for the harbour to claim both his officer and firman, without which he could not continue on his way. Inſtead of doing him the juſtice he had a right to expect, he was ſent to the bey's palace, detained there, and two days after, himſelf, with all his crew, were declared ſlaves by the bey's proclamation. The Swediſh conſul, charge d'affairs for her imperial majeſty, remonſtrated on this piece of injuſtice, and at laſt, after being confined eight days, the captives were ſet at liberty, and permitted to return on board. They only wait for a favourable wind to leave the inhoſpitable coaſt, where ſo little reſpect is paid to foreign flags."

Extract of a letter from Chriſt-Church, January 23.

"Many of the bodies of the unfortunate perſons who periſhed on board the Halſewell, continue to float on ſhore near this place. On Saturday the 14th, the bodies of Miſs Mary Pierce and Miſs Blackburne were found upon the beach, and brought to town. On the Wedneſday following the remains of Miſs Blackburne were interred in the church-yard, by Mrs. Mooring of the ſame place, who is a friend to the family: and on Saturday the body of Miſs Mary Pierce was alſo depoſited in the church-yard, under the direction of Charles Bill, Eſq; of Wick, attended by all the gentlemen and ladies of the town and neighbourhood, the pall being ſupported by ſix beautiful young ladies. The bodies of John George Schutz, Eſq; and Maſter Charles Webber, ſon of the late admiral Webber, a youth of thirteen years of age, were alſo taken up laſt week by Mr. Bill, and Mr. Hooper of Longham, and have ſince been interred at their expence, with all the reſpect due to perſons of their rank in life. To the humane attention of theſe gentlemen, and particularly of Mr. Bill, it is chiefly owing that the dead bodies, which were hourly caſt on ſhore upon this coaſt have been buried."

Feb. 16. The following is related as a fact: The great Mr. Dalmahoy went in company with a friend, lately to Bedlam, to ſee the lunatics there. Among other unhappy objects, he ſaw a man quite naked, who called out to him to come to the grate. He did ſo. The madman ſaid, come Sir, you are admiral of the Britiſh fleet——I am admiral of the French fleet——let us not put our innocent men to death, but decide the point between you and I. Here, take this ſword, (handing him a ſtraw) and I'll take this, (holding in his hand another ſtraw) Dalmahoy took the ſtraw, and the other throwing himſelf into an attitude, made ſeveral paſſes through the grate, which Dalmahoy humoured. At laſt the madman dropped his ſtraw, and ſaid, "you have diſarmed me; but if you are a man of honour, you will permit me to take it up again." Dalmahoy ſaid "by all means."—The madman ſtooped, but inſtead of the ſtraw took up a large jordan, and daſhed the contents into Dalmahoy's face, crying out, "There, d--n you, go and tell your king what a ſtinking admiral he pitched upon to fight with me." The pickle in which poor Dalmahoy was—his ſhame, his confuſion and his rage, have been the ſubject of much laughter in the circle of his acquaintance in the city.

NEW-YORK, *April 25.*

A rencountre happened laſt Friday evening, behind the hoſpital, between Mr. Samuel Curſon, a very reſpectable merchant of this city, and Mr. Burling, a gentleman from Baltimore, in Maryland. It ſeems Mr. Burling, for ſome ſuppoſed injuries done his family by Mr. Curſon, had purſued him to the Weſt-Indies, to London, and from thence back to the continent again, and lately arrived in this city, where he obtained that revenge which he had ſo indefatigably ſought. On arriving at the deſtined ſpot, they took their diſtance at ten paces, when Mr. B. deſired Mr. C. to fire, but he declined, ſaying, "he had done him no injury, and he did not wiſh to ſhed his blood." After ſome altercation between the parties, Mr. B. fired, and lodged the contents of the piſtol in his antagoniſt's groin, which is pronounced mortal. By this unhappy cataſtrophe, ſociety will, in all probability, be deprived of a worthy member, and an amiable family precipitated from the ſummit of tranquillity, into the moſt pungent misfortune.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, to his friend in New-Haven, dated February 15, 1786.

"Here I ſit writing this morning in my chamber, without any fire, while your hearth, I ſuppoſe, is plentifully ſtored with wood. Under my window are peach-trees in full bloom, lettuce, cellery, green peas, and many other luxuries of a kitchen garden, of a moſt lively verdure; ſweet and ſour oranges, until a few days paſt have hung upon the trees.

"I hope the following information will be acceptable, as it is (I think) a pretty curious circumſtance in natural philoſophy. In the back country, in Georgia, about a hundred miles from the ſea, there lies a bank of ſhells, extending parallel with the coaſt, quite acroſs the ſtate. By their appearance they have lain there for ages, as in ſome places they have petrified into a porous lime ſtone; in others, they are partly coaleſced and partly ſingle ſhells, and in others ſtill they remain diſtinct and entire ſea ſhells of various kinds ſuch as clams, oyſters, &c. Does not this prove the country to have been once a part of the ocean, and to have been waſhed up by ſome great inundation?"

May 3. The following ſingular manœuvre, we are told, was lately performed in Boſton. A number of bucks having requeſted the company of a ſelect number of ladies of eaſy virtue at a certain houſe, to paſs an evening in the agreeable diverſion of dancing, they were accordingly aſſembled at the place appointed; when one of their gallants came in, and informed them, that they had agreed to ſpend the evening at another place, whither they ſhould be conveyed in a hack, which waited at the door: the whole company of the ladies entered: the hack drove directly to the work-houſe yard, the gate being previouſly opened for their reception; and they were conducted, with all the ceremony and reſpect due to their rank and character, into that ſeat of eaſe and pleaſure.

May 4. A letter from Waſhington (North-Carolina) dated March 27, ſays, "On Thurſday laſt made his appearance in this town, a certain John Hamlen, who in the late war left the ſtate of Maryland, and joined the enemies of America; after joining them, he fitted out a galley and cruiſed in the Delaware and Cheſapeake, where he was very ſucceſsful in capturing a number of American veſſels; he was very fond of exerciſing every ſpecies of cruelty on thoſe unhappy people who fell into his hands: among other things he took great delight in cutting off the ears of ſome and noſes of others. Unluckily for him he was known by ſome honeſt Jack Tars, belonging to veſſels in this harbour, who in the time of the war had been made priſoners by him: theſe honeſt fellows very kindly furniſhed him with a coat of tar and feathers, and that he might not in a ſhort time forget them, they took off one of his ears; they then kindly ſhewed him the way out of town without doing him any further injury.——It is ſuppoſed he will bend his courſe for Newbern, and endeavour to take paſſage in ſome veſſel bound to the northern ſtates."

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 3.

On the 25th of March, in Cheſterfield county, in Virginia, a ſmall woman, aged 35 years (who had had eleven children before) was brought to bed of

three fine children, two boys and a girl: They are all well, large and likely, as children delivered at ſingle births; they were named Eſau, Rebecca and Jacob.

A native of France, M. Freminet, has actually found out the means of remaining under water for the ſpace of an hour and three quarters, and of bringing up with him from the bottom whatever his ſtrength will permit him to carry. His chief intent is to give aſſiſtance to thoſe who are in danger of being drowned. The inventor has already repeated the experiment in the roads of Breſt and Toulon with ſuch great ſucceſs, that the chancellor of the exchequer gives him very liberal proofs of the ſatisfaction he feels from ſuch an important diſcovery. The public trial is to be made in the courſe of this month in Paris, between Pont Neuf and Pont Royal. The inventor will remain an hour and a half under water; a floating piece of cork will mark the ſpot where the diver is to be. After the experiment in Paris, he is to ſet off for Breſt, there to open a ſchool to form a certain number of people in the art of diving, and teach them to uſe his machine with ſucceſs and without danger.

A public ordinance appeared at Liſbon on the 22d of November, in the following terms.

"Diego Ignacio de Pina Manigue, gentlemen of the law, intendant-general of the police, &c. makes known, that for many years paſt a ſcarcity of men was perceivable in the country of this kingdom, in conſequence of many of thoſe who were up to labour having left their reſpective provinces to reſide in the metropolis, who, induced by the eaſe of getting a livelihood by the daily alms of the religious houſes, which are very numerous, give themſelves up to the trade of begging; others take up means of work which ought to be reſerved alone for women; many lurking for employment as ſervants, being diſappointed, are obliged to turn robbers to ſupport themſelves, and ſeveral live upon the gains of unfortunate women; it is our duty to extirpate idleneſs, by preventing the riſe to which it gives birth, and render uſeful to the ſtate all ſuch members or ſubjects as are at preſent a burthen to it, by putting in execution ſuch laws as exiſt for correction of theſe evils. We therefore command all beggars of either ſex, to retire to their native countries reſpectively, within the peremptory term of twenty-eight days from the date hereof; under the penalty of incurring the puniſhments of the above laws in force. We command all thoſe born in this capital, or who ſhall find themſelves in the above deſcriptions, to appear before us with a baptiſmal certificate from the incumbent of their ſeveral pariſhes, and alſo another, if they have complied with their eaſter duties laſt year, that we may appoint out to them the different employments which they muſt apply to. Moreover we command, that it ſhall not be allowed any man for the future to ſell ſyrups, fruits, garden ſtuffs, (unleſs he be in the employ of a gardener) cheeſe, milk, freſh or ſalt water fiſh, pomatums, powder, ſpectacles, pins, old cloaths, or furniture, ſuch things being more ſuitable for the employments of the female ſex. Men ſhall employ themſelves at the labours of the field, at arts and manufactures."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 18.

On Friday laſt arrived here the ſhip Nonſuch, captain Johns, in eight weeks from London.

The ſubſcriber has juſt imported, in the ſhip NONSUCH, captain JOHNS,

A LARGE and elegant aſſortment of ſuperb jewellery, among which are the following; faſhionable ſquare and ovel paſte, ſet ſhoe and knee buckles; gold lockets, rings, wires, pins, &c. gold and ſilver watches; gold watch keys; beautiful cornelian ſeals ſet in gold; beſt London gilt and high poliſhed ſteel chains; black ſilk watch ſtrings, with or without ornaments, and many other articles too tedious to mention. 3 w

STEPHEN CLARK.

Tuſculum, Montgomery county.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the friends of literature, that, having built an ample convenient houſe for the accommodation of his pupils, and employed a well qualified aſſiſtant, he will now take a larger number of young gentlemen under his care. In this ſchool are taught the Latin, Greek and Engliſh languages, radically with the greateſt exactneſs; together with the ſeveral polite arts and ſciences neceſſary in a complete education; particular attention is paid to the inſtruction of the pupils in oratory. The price of tuition is four guineas. Boarding and waſhing may be had in genteel families in the vicinity of this ſchool at ſeven pounds ten ſhillings. The ſubſcriber will take two or three more into his own family.

10 7 76 w 3

JAMES HUNT.

LANDED at the naval-office at the port of Patuxent, from on board the ſhip Sally, captain Edward Davis, from London, a BOX marked HMB, joined together, No. 6, containing merchandiſe. The owner is deſired to produce the invoice, pay the duties and other charges, and take the ſame, otherwiſe the goods will be ſold for payment thereof. 3 w

G. BISCOE, naval-officer.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the eſtate of Zachariah Gray, deceaſed, are deſired to bring them in legally proved, and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

10 7 76

SOPHIA GRAY, executrix.

Prince-George's county, May 9, 1786.

PURSUANT to the directions of an act, entitled, An act for the further relief of the ſecurities of Thomas Williams, late collector of the tax and public dues in Prince-George's county, and other purpoſes therein mentioned, notice is hereby given, that the ſeveral debtors of the ſaid Thomas Williams, for public dues and taxes, (except the deputies of the ſaid Thomas Williams, or perſons who acted as ſuch, or perſons who are about to depart from Prince-George's county, or who ſhall remove, or be about to remove his, her, or their property out of the county aforeſaid, or in any manner whatever diſpoſe of the ſame, unleſs it be for the purpoſe of diſcharging the ſaid arrears) are allowed until the firſt day of July next to pay and diſcharge the ſame, after which period, an indiſcriminate execution will take place, (if the ſaid arrears are not paid, on application of the ſubſcriber, or ſuch perſons as he ſhall appoint for that purpoſe, he being veſted by the other ſecurities, with the whole and ſole power of making the collection,) to prevent which attendance will be given on the 9th and 10th of June at Magruder's ferry, the 12th and 13th at Nottingham, the 15th, 16th and 17th at Piſcataway, the 19th, 20th and 21ſt at Bladenſburgh, the 22d, 23d and 24th at Queen-Anne, and the whole of Prince-George's county court week at Upper Marlborough, when and where all thoſe in arrears are requeſted to attend with ſuch receipts and vouchers as they may be poſſeſſed of, for payments made the ſaid Thomas Williams, or any of his deputies, and where all perſons may ſee their reſpective accounts fairly and diſtinctly drawn off, with the credits given as they ſtand on the books of the late Thomas Williams, which has been done at a very conſiderable expence and trouble, for the expreſs purpoſes of giving ſatisfaction to the inhabitants, and to ſave the carriage of large and heavy books from place to place. From the inattention of the people in general, heretofore, with reſpect to the requeſt made by the ſecurities, for all to come and ſettle their accounts, it is to be preſumed they conceive that their accounts are finally cloſed on the books of Mr. Williams; I therefore take this opportunity of informing ſuch, that few, very few accounts of the moſt wealthy and reſpectable are cloſed, and as they have not taken the ſmalleſt pains of ſatisfying the ſecurities, it is hoped after this, that ſuch as have receipts in full will be friendly enough to bring or ſend them in, that they may be compared with the books. This will prevent their being called on, and ſteps taken that will be diſagreeable; as he flatters himſelf that thoſe who know him, cannot poſſibly conceive that it will give him pleaſure to diſtreſs a fellow-citizen, nor ought it to be expected that thoſe who are reduced by an act of benevolence, to the hard condition of being obliged to anſwer for the failure, miſmanagement, and indiſcretion of another perſon, can patiently ſubmit to the loſs of thouſands, ſooner than diſtreſs thoſe, who have from cauſes not ſo laudable, delayed the payment of their public dues. But to remove as far as poſſible the diſtreſſed ſituation of the people for want of caſh, good ſound new inſpected crop tobacco will be received in diſcharge of ſaid arrears, at the following rates, viz. Queen-Anne and Upper Marlborough at 37/6, Taylor's Landing and Pig Point at 35/, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, and Magruder's at 32/6, Bladenſburg, Broad Creek, Piſcataway, Hunting-Creek, and Benedict at 30/ per cent. if paid by the firſt day of July, after which no one will attempt to complain if their property ſhould be executed and ſold for half its value, nor let any flatter themſelves that their property, if taken, will not be ſold, for the collection muſt be made, even ſhould property ſell but for a tenth of its value, as no further indulgence can be given by,

3 w

RINALDO JOHNSON.

London-town, May 14, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber gives notice, that he carries on the tanning and currying buſineſſes in the uſual manner, on the loweſt terms, and gives the beſt price for dry and green hides, calf-ſkins, and bark fit for tanners uſe. 3 w

EDWARD SEFTON.

Annapolis, May 17, 1786.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of George Packer, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, are deſired to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make them known by the fifteenth of June next, as I am deſirous of making a final ſettlement.

MARY PACKER, adminiſtratrix.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Upper Marlborough, May 10, 1786.

WENT away from the ſubſcriber, about the firſt of March laſt, a yellow man named SIMON, about five feet eleven inches high, twenty eight years of age, carries himſelf pretty erect, and of mild inſinuating manners; had on a jacket with ſleeves, and overalls of mixed bearſkin, a great coat of Bath coating nearly of a lead colour, with metal buttons, and faced with red baize; he was lately ſold as a blackſmith by Mr. Richard Watkins, near South river church; it is probable he may be in that neighbourhood, or about Annapolis, as Mr. Samuel Chaſe has his wife. The above reward will be given to any perſon delivering ſaid fellow to his maſter,

DENNIS MAGRUDER.

Baltimore county, April 24, 1786.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I intend to petition the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, for an act of inſolvency to diſcharge my perſon from impriſonment for debts which I am unable to pay. 8 w

GEORGE HENRY.

May 2, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale ſhell lime, of the beſt quality, and will deliver it at Annapolis on a ſhort notice. 6 w

JAMES PEARCE, Severn-ferry,
EDWARD VIDLER, Annapolis.

May 3, 1786.

ON Friday night, between the 5th and 6th inſtant, the ſubſcriber's houſe was broke open, and ſundry articles taken out, amongſt which was a large ſilver WATCH, with the letters F W in a cypher on the caſe, the ſeal and key hang by a yellowiſh riband inſtead of a chain, maker's name and number forgot; a pair of boots and ſeveral pair of ſhoes, together with ſundry other wearing apparel, as coats, waiſtcoats, and breeches, as alſo four ruffled ſhirts, and ſeveral pair of ſtockings, four ſheets, and ſome pillow coats, likewiſe about nine half joes in caſh, moſt of which have been clipped for being too heavy. Any perſon who may ſee any negro, or other ſuſpicious perſon, with a ſum of money of that kind, it is hoped will not let them paſs unexamined; and it is very probable the watch, or ſome of the apparel may be offered for ſale, ſhould that be the caſe, I hope the offerer of them will be apprehended, as I will give a reward of twenty dollars to any perſon who will apprehend him, her, or them, ſo that they be brought to juſtice. I hereby forewarn all perſons for the future not to croſs my plantation under any pretence whatever. w 3

THOMAS LANE.

THERE is at the plantation of Samuel Watts, near the Head of Severn, in Anne-Arundel county, taken up as a ſtray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, ſix years old, has a ſtar in her forehead, and a ſnip on her noſe, branded on the near buttock thus I, trots and canters. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges. w 3

May 3, 1786.

THE ſubſcribers being deſirous to paſs a final account with the commmiſſary, reſpecting the eſtate of Gideon Gary, deceaſed, do give notice to thoſe who may have claims againſt ſaid eſtate to make them known on or before the laſt day of July next, at which time we are determined to paſs a final account, alſo thoſe indebted to make immediate payment, otherwiſe the ſhorteſt method will be taken to compel them, without reſpect to perſons. 4 w

ELIZABETH GARY, executrix,
LEONARD SELLMAN, executor.

May 2, 1786.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform his old cuſtomers and the public in general, that he continues to carry paſſengers from Weſt river to Rock Hall, Kent-Iſland, Talbot and Dorcheſter counties; alſo horſes and all kinds of carriages; he has a boat completely adapted for that purpoſe. Any gentlemen that ſhould think fit to favour me with their cuſtom may depend on the utmoſt care and diſpatch, by

THOMAS TUCKER.

THE ſubſcriber being ſolicited by ſeveral gentlemen to open ſchool for their inſtruction in vocal church muſic, he therefore begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of this city, that a ſchool is now opened for that purpoſe, where they may depend upon being carefully inſtructed in that part of Divine ſervice, as far as his knowledge extends; he purpoſes to teach three nights in a week for the enſuing ſix months. Any ladies or gentlemen who deſire to be inſtructed, and cannot conveniently attend at the ſchool, may have two or three private leſſons at their lodgings every week.

ALEXANDER GRAY.

Annapolis May 8, 1786.

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, by the ſubſcriber, on Saturday the 10th of June next, for ready caſh,

A HOUSE which ſtands upon leaſed ground, in a pleaſant ſituation, near where the new market houſe will ſtand. w 3

WILLIAM SEFTON.

THE ſubſcriber continues to receive claims againſt the United States until the firſt of June.

JOHN WHITE, commiſſioner of accounts.

Annapolis, April [illegible], 1786.

THE ſubſcriber has for ſale, a quantity of excellent claret, London quality, in caſes of three dozen each, lately imported from Bourdeaux; alſo a few caſes, containing fifty bottles each, of very good claret, which he will ſell at a low price. 4 w

JOSEPH EASTMAN.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

Weſt river, April 26, 1786.

RAN away from Mr. William Young, of Baltimore-town, an African negro man named TOM, the property of the ſubſcriber, about five feet ſix inches high, thick and well ſet, round face, little beard, ſquints, and is about twenty-eight years old; had on when he went away, a felt hat, blue jacket lined with white flannel, black velvet breeches, yarn ſtockings, and ſtrong country made ſhoes, with the ſoals full of hob nails; he was ſeen on the road to Upper Marlborough a few days after he run away with a ſnuff coloured broad cloth coat on. Whoever takes up the ſaid runaway and delivers him to Mr. William Young, in Baltimore, or to the ſubſcriber, at Weſt river, ſhall have the above reward, beſides what the law allows, and all reaſonable charges.

JAMES CHESTON.

THE ſubſcribers for erecting a church in the city of Annapolis, are requeſted to pay one fifth of their ſubſcriptions to Mr. THOMAS HYDE, on or before the 20th of July next.

An ACT to extend the time limited for bringing in and settling claims against this state by the citizens thereof, and for limiting the time for bringing in and settling claims against the said state by citizens of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act, entitled, An act to limit the time for bringing and settling claims against this state, it was enacted, That all claims upon this state, by any citizen thereof, which have arisen before the tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, shall be brought in liquidated and settled, on or before the tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, and no claim against the state by any citizen thereof, which did arise on any account or transaction whatsoever, before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, shall after the said tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, be passed or settled by the auditor or intendant, or paid by this state, unless the person having such claim is or shall be an infant, non compos mentis or feme covert, or be out of this state, in which cases one year shall be allowed to such persons respectively, after the disability removed, or the person so being out of the state returns, to bring in and settle such claims: and whereas it is represented to this general assembly, that sundry citizens of this state, having claims upon the same, through the remoteness of their situation from the auditor or intendant, and other causes, have not brought in the said claims to be liquidated and settled on or before the aforesaid tenth day of November seventeen hundred and eighty-five, as directed by the above recited act; and, it appearing reasonable, that a further time should be allowed, for the purpose aforesaid, to such persons as have just claims against this state,

Be it enacted, by the General Assembly of Maryland, That all claims upon this state by any citizen thereof, (except claims for the depreciation and pay of the army previous to the first day of August seventeen hundred and eighty,) which have arisen before the said tenth day of January seventeen hundred and eighty five, may be brought in, passed and settled by the auditor-general or intendant, on or before the first day of June seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and paid by this state, any thing in the said recited act to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, That all claims against this state by any citizen of any other of the United States, shall be brought in and settled as aforesaid, on or before the first day of December seventeen hundred and eighty-six, and that no claim against this state as aforesaid which shall not be brought in and settled agreeably to the directions of this act shall hereafter be paid by this state, unless the person having such claim be an infant, feme covert or person non compos mentis, or in some foreign country, in which cases one year shall be allowed to bring in and settle such claim, after the disability removed, or the return of such person to this or some one of the United States, as the case may be.

And be it enacted, That a copy of this act, under the great seal, shall be sent as soon as may be to the respective executive powers.

Auditor's-office, Annapolis, March 27, 1786.

THE auditor gives notice to all concerned, that the following resolve, passed at the last session of the general assembly of Maryland, viz. "RESOLVED, That the auditor-general be authorised and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and soldiers who shall PERSONALLY apply to him and who have served in the Maryland line, who have not been heretofore settled with, and who are entitled to a depreciation of pay agreeably to an act of this state, entitled, An act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this state in the service of the United States, &c. and the supplements to said act, and to grant certificates for the amount thereof, provided that such application be made before the first day of November 1786, the auditor being fully satisfied of the identity of the person."

The auditor further informs every person who has not received his depreciation of pay as a soldier of the Maryland line in the continental army, that unless he produces a good and sufficient discharge from a field officer, or captain commanding the corps to which he belonged, together with a certificate from some respectable inhabitant of the neighbourhood where he resides, shewing that he is the identical person named in the discharge, his application will be of no effect. No depreciation can be granted to a deserter, or to any person who did not serve two full years or more from and after the first of January 1777.

C. RICHMOND, auditor-general.

Annapolis, March 22, 1786.

IN consequence of an act passed at the last session of assembly, the commissioners appointed to build a new church in the city of Annapolis, call upon those persons who carried away the 372,400 place[illegible] 6550 stock bricks, which they had in the year 1774 provided for that purpose, to render an account of the quantities they respectively took or caused to be taken away, and to pay for the same, otherwise a bill in chancery will be filed against them without delay. The commissioners request the favour of such citizens as know by whom any of the materials that were prepared for the church have been taken away, to inform them who the parties were, lest such persons should shamefully neglect to render an account.

The commissioners will contract with any person or persons inclined to dig and remove the earth where the foundation is to be laid, and to lay the foundation of a new church this spring, the dimensions 127 feet by 63 feet, stone for the purpose being already at the place; they also wish to receive proposals from any person inclined to make and deliver the abovementioned number of bricks in the course of the ensuing summer. Mr. Thomas Hyde, one of the commissioners, will receive any accounts that may be rendered, or any proposals that may be made in consequence of this notice.

Annapolis, March 26, 1786.

The last gentle hint.

WE have several times, by way of advertisement, called on all those indebted to us to appear and settle their accounts, and have threatened to bring actions against those who did not comply; we have hitherto held our hands, knowing the scarcity of money and the difficulty of the times, and trusting that our debtors would reflect and comply with our reasonable and very moderate requisitions; but we are now convinced that Job's stock of patience would not be sufficient to bear with the tardiness of the present day; we therefore now, for the *last time*, require all who owe us to come in and settle their accounts by bond or note, if they cannot make it convenient to give us cash, by or before the first day of June next. Those who do not regard this notice may be assured that suits will be commenced without ceremony.

WALLACE, DAVIDSON, and JOHNSON.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

Piscataway, Prince-George's county, February 8, 1768.

WENT away last October, from Mr. Queens, Eastern Branch, a yellow negro fellow, of the Butler breed, named MATTHEW, about nineteen or twenty years of age, five feet 7 or 8 inches hight; when examined speaks fast, and has a down look. He formerly belonged to Edward Edelen, of Newport, in Charles county; he was seen at Annapolis about three or four weeks before Christmas, and it is supposed he went from there to Baltimore about that time. His father and mother belong to one Mrs. Bradford, near Bladensburg, and he may perhaps be lurking about there. Whoever will secure the said fellow, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and if brought home all reasonable charges, paid by

13 X BASIL EDELEN.

tf

N. B. I do not recollect his apparel; he probably may change his name, and endeavour to pass for a free man.

B. E.

Doden, March 21, 1786.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, a dark mulatto man named TONY, thirty-five years of age, a stout thick fellow, about five feet four inches high, by trade a sawyer; had on when he went away, a short white cotton jacket and trousers, a pair of country made shoes and stockings; he probably may pass as a person permitted to hire himself, and now looking out for work, but no such permission is granted him. Whoever takes up the above fellow shall receive three pounds reward, and reasonable charges if brought home from a distance.

WILLIAM STEUART.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a tract of 3000 acres of land, all wood and well timbered, lying on Bennett's creek, in Frederick county, Maryland; the land is well adapted to planting or farming, and is well situated, being about 10 miles from Frederick-town, 30 from Georgetown on Patowmack, and about 40 from Baltimore. The purchaser may suit himself as to quality. One half must be paid down, for the remainder credit will be given. Those inclined to purchase will please to apply to Mr. THOMAS BEARD, living near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county, or Mr. JOHN BORDLEY, near Chester-town, Kent county.

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Annapolis, March 29, 1786.

THE subscribers have a general assortment of goods at their store on the front of the Dock, in the city of Annapolis, which they would dispose of all together at a reasonable advance, and give a long credit for part of them, upon being well secured in the payments agreeable to contract. They continue selling as usual at retail, and will receive for goods any paper money now in circulation, at par with specie, with the interest added, and any kind of certificates at their passing value; and as they find, from their peculiar situation, an inconvenience in carrying on, and giving that necessary attention required in mercantile concerns, mean, as soon as the goods now on hand are sold, to decline that business for the present, and from an anxious desire of being enabled to reimburse their correspondents in Europe, request those who have been pleased to favour them with their custom to be as early in making payments as possible, which will greatly relieve, and very particularly oblige 8 w

THOMAS and BENJAMIN HARWOOD.

Annapolis, April 17, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against Mr. John Crifall, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring them in legally proved that they may be paid, and those indebted to his estate are desired to make immediate payment to

JOHN DAVIDSON,
ROBERT PAIN DAVIS, } executors.

Negroes for Sale.

To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE, and for cash only,

A NUMBER of very valuable negroes, among which are several women with one, two, and three children, several girls fit to wait on table, and one boy about fifteen years of age, together with a number of boys and girls that will soon be serviceable, and sold very reasonable for cash. Inquire of the printers.

May 1, 1786.

Lands for sale.

BY virtue of an appointment from the chancellor of Maryland, and in conformity to several acts of the general assembly, the following parcels of land will be sold to the highest bidder, at public vendue, at my dwelling house, on Monday the third day of July next, and the sale will be continued from day to day, to satisfy the just debts due from my father George Shipley, sen. of Anne-Arundel county, viz. about 75 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county, on the burnt house branch, near to Hardigan's tavern, whereon is a good mill seat; 215 acres, part of the tract whereon my father now lives, all in wood, whereon are about 60 acres of rich meadow ground; 110 acres, part of the above tract whereon Asa Murphy now lives, there are some small improvements on it; should the above lands prove on the sale of them to be insufficient to pay the said debts of my said father, then there will be exposed to sale the remainder of my said father's home tract, whereon he now lives, for the above purpose, and should that be also insufficient, there will also be exposed to public sale 328 acres of land, lying in Baltimore county. The terms of payment are, one third part of the purchase money to be paid at the end of one year from the day of sale, with interest until paid, one third at the end of two years from the day of sale, with interest until paid, and the other one third at the end of three years from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale until paid. Bond with approved security will be required. Those persons who choose to view all or any of the above land before the day of sale, will be shewn them by applying to the subscriber, and should the said Monday, the third day of July next, prove wet or bad, in that case the sale will begin on the very next fair day.

All persons having just claims against my said father George Shipley, sen. are desired to bring them in to me before the day of sale that provision may be made for payment as soon as possible, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

TALBOTT SHIPLEY, trustee.

On the second day of next June court, being the 20th day of the month, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing 432 acres, adjoining to the bay, between Great and Little Cove point, with an excellent fishing place thereon, particularly in the spring and fall seasons, and a remarkable fine spring of water contiguous to the bay side, where there is a good harbour and landing highly favourable for taking off timber, fence rails, and fire wood; on the above tract of land are two small plantations, both including not more than 60 acres of cleared ground, the remainder abounding with well grown timber, oak, chesnut, pine, &c. many of the latter sufficiently large for ships masts; also an excellent marsh, and a proportion of low ground that with little trouble might be made into good meadow; it is situated within two miles of colonel Fitzhugh's water mill, and not many more from a church. Any person may view the land before the day of sale by applying to the subscriber, at the mouth of Patuxent river. One year's credit will be given from the day of sale for one half the purchase money, and three years credit for the other half, both without interest, in case the payments are punctually made within two months after they become due, otherwise the purchaser to pay interest, and the bond liable to be put in suit for the recovery of principal and interest. The title of the land is indisputable, and a general warranty will be given. Bond with approved security will be required of the purchaser.

4 GEORGE BOURN.

February 21, 1786.

C U B,

Is in high perfection at the subscriber's, and will cover the ensuing season for six pounds, and a dollar to the groom.

IT is useless to insert Cub's pedigree, as it is well known he is from the first stocks in England and Arabia. Many of his colts have shewn themselves equal (if not superior) to any running horses on the continent; those out of inferior mares are fit for service of any kind.

I have good pasturage at two shillings and six-pence per week, and any gentlemen may be supplied with corn for mares left, if required, and great care taken of them, but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents.

5 WILLIAM COURTS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of James Tootell, late of Annapolis, deceased, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to make speedy payment, and all those who have any claims against said estate are requested to make them known to

JAMES WILLIAMS,
JOSEPH DOWSON, } acting administrators.

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April 26, 1786.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Edward Hall, son of Henry, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly attested, and all those indebted to the said estate are desired to make payment to

3 MARTHA HALL, administratrix.

April 20, 1786.

TO BE SOLD,

In three lots,

THE house, warehouse, &c. where the subscriber now lives.

5 WILLIAM BROWN.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, *Francis-Street.*